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WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, fog. Temp. 32-36. Saturday, variable. LONDON: Friday, snow. Temp. 31-34. Saturday, rain. CHICAGO: Friday, rain. Temp. 31-34. NEW YORK: Friday, cloudy. Temp. 31-34.

29,555

Haldeman Places Blame on Nixon For Watergate Burglary, Tape Gap

(This story was written by Washington Post staff writer James Johnson from information supplied by staff writers and editors. Staff writers of Woodward and Scott's contributed to the story.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—H. R. Haldeman, Richard Nixon's closest aide during his White House years, believes that Mr. Nixon "himself caused those burglars to break into the White House."



H. R. Haldeman

Later, when the White House cover-up was unraveling, Haldeman is said to have personally attempted to use incriminating portions of secret tape recordings.

Haldeman, currently in prison, assigns the role of the Watergate "heavy" to Charles Colson, whom he describes as "the iron-bulldog." And he ascribes much of the motivation for the Watergate burglary to the "unbelievable Henry Kissinger," whom Haldeman depicts as a cunning, conspiratorial figure.

and the history of the Nixon administration.

While Haldeman defends Mr. Nixon's public policies and goals, he shows a petty, vengeful Mr. Nixon in private, railing and ranting at enemies, obsessed with conspiracies, and deceiving even his closest aides.

knew that John Dean 3d, the presidential counsel, was talking to federal prosecutors. Of critical concern to Mr. Nixon was what he had told Dean in the now-famous March 21 meeting when they talked at length about the break-in and pay-offs to the Watergate criminals.

Mr. Nixon, Haldeman says, "had become compulsively and nervously worried about Dean's mythical tape recorder."

Frankly, I was sick of hearing about Dean's recorder. By now it was almost definite I would leave the White House in disgrace, and the president was going on worrying that Dean might nail him with the same device he hoped would protect him: a tape recorder.

Haldeman says that he tried to reassure him, telling him it was impossible. Inconceivable, Nixon kept worrying, alternately blowing up in anger and then pleading. Had Haldeman ever heard that Dean might have secretly taped anyone, any time?

Haldeman was so annoyed that he felt like saying that Dean always used a tape recorder. He felt like adding: "In fact, unknown to you, Mr. President, I am his secret transcriber feeding the prosecutors." Instead I said, "Never, never."



John Ehrlichman



Charles Colson



John Dean 3d

Faces Repeal by Bundesrat

Anti-Terror Law Barely Passed by Bundestag

BONN, Feb. 16 (AP).—Anti-terrorism legislation barely passed Germany's lower house of parliament today in a test of Helmut Schmidt's government.

One vote, 245 to 244, Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic-led government barely won the vote.

Philip Rosenthal, a Social Democratic member of the Bundestag, said later that he had mistaken the government's victory for a defeat.

mere suspicions they could be plotting with their clients.

One must be prepared to go to the legal limits to protect the state. But one shouldn't do this on principle in every case, Mr. Schmidt told the Bundestag.

The refusal was made despite increasing Soviet influence in Spain a year after the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It apparently was triggered by Spanish military objections, diplomatic sources said.

question about whether Spain would grant facilities to the Soviet merchant fleet at Algeciras across the bay from Gibraltar.

Bunkering of an estimated 1,500 Soviet ships annually also would have opened the possibility of Soviet surveillance on U.S. Polaris submarine movements in Rota at Cadiz.

The Soviet Union asked for port facilities opposite Gibraltar more than 16 months ago. Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said several days ago, however, that the request would be difficult to honor.

The conservatives are likely to use their majority there to send it back to the Bundestag, where only a 249-vote majority of the coalition—almost impossible to muster—could save it.

Mr. Schmidt would suffer a great loss of prestige if the legislation failed. Some observers in Bonn speculate that this could prompt his resignation.

Mr. Schmidt, in power since 1974, reshuffled his Cabinet two weeks ago to replace four ministers, including Defense Chief Georg Leber, who was forced to resign because of espionage and bugging scandals.

Spain Rejects Request for a Soviet Port

MADRID, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Spanish government has decided to refuse a request by the Soviet Union to set up major port facilities opposite the British military base of Gibraltar, a Spanish government official said today.

The refusal was made despite increasing Soviet influence in Spain a year after the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It apparently was triggered by Spanish military objections, diplomatic sources said.

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Oil Worker Gets Heart, Kidney After Tooth Decay Invades Body

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Texas oil worker whose advanced tooth spread infection through his body and endangered his life was reported in critical condition today after getting a new heart and a new kidney in a double-transplant operation.

A spokesman for St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital said that the heart was "beating beautifully" in the 21-year-old recipient after the four-hour operation yesterday. The hospital and the Texas Heart Institute kept the name of the recipient and his donor confidential, but a newspaper report identified the donor as Leona Singleton, 38, who shot: herself.

It was the 22nd heart transplant performed at the hospital and the first since Sept. 28, 1969. None of the previous recipients lived more than 16 months.

The spokesman said that the transplant patient ignored his dental problems and the infection that developed caused a severe inflammation of the heart valves.

The only alternative to letting him die was to seek a donor for a heart. Kidney failure developed during the wait for a donor. When one was found and the heart operation was completed, doctors decided to perform a kidney transplant.

Guerrilla Leader in Rhodesia Says Accord Will Widen War

Smith, Three Blacks Reach Agreement on Armed Forces

By John F. Burns

Interim Government Plan Is 'Sham,' Nkomo Asserts

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders, in accord on a constitutional formula for majority rule, reached a broad agreement today on the future of Rhodesia's armed forces, leaving only the details of an interim government to be set before the country begins a historic transition from white to black rule.

While the four leaders met to debate differences, the country reacted cautiously to the constitutional accord they announced yesterday. Among the 250,000 whites and 6.7 million blacks, there was widespread relief that an end to the nation's problems might be in sight, coupled with anxiety at the prospect of a continuing guerrilla war.

"So far, so good, but it's still early times to talk of a settlement," said Sir Roy Welensky, who was Prime Minister of the old Central African Federation, including Rhodesia, which collapsed in 1963.

Like many of his compatriots, the retired government leader, a political opponent of Mr. Smith, expressed concern that the agreement could prove fragile if the Patriotic Front nationalist alliance, which took no part in the talks, carries on the five-year-old bush war. Two white farmers, whose deaths were announced today, brought the civilian toll this year to 173, of a total of more than 8,500 casualties in the war.

Chinamano Statement
Their concerns were compounded by the reaction of the guerrilla alliance, which released a statement in Salisbury vowing that the agreement "will not end the war but will prolong it." Josiah Chinamano, spokesman for the Patriotic Front, described the black leaders involved as "puppets and stooges" and said of the accord: "It is as meaningless and worthless as the paper on which it is written."

"Nothing which has happened in the talks will deviate the masses from their cherished goal, which is the unfettered, total and complete transfer of power from the minority to the majority," he said.

The agreement provides for a black government to be established by a one-man, one-vote election within 18 months, ending power after 88 years of minority rule. It offers a range of safeguards, including 33 reserved seats in the 100-seat Parliament for at least 10 years, and entrenched clauses guaranteeing fair compensation for expropriated property, payment of pensions and the right to maintain foreign citizenship.

Mr. Smith, who has been in power since 1965, had no comment. But Rowan Croxall, minister of manpower and social affairs, told a local television audience that the Patriotic Front's "Marxist masters," meaning the nationalist alliance's backers in Moscow and Peking, might intensify their efforts to eventually would fail in their attempt to disrupt the agreement.

Mr. Croxall also challenged Britain and the United States, which have indicated that they will refuse to accept the agreement on the ground that it will not end the war. The two governments have been attempting for six months to persuade the Patriotic Front and Mr. Smith to accept a peace pact of their own, but the attempt has foundered on each side's refusal to allow the other's forces to retain control during the transition to black rule.

"We have to accept that there is a war," he said.

In Reprisal for Detention of Plane

Cairo Seizes 2 Kenyan Jets With 183 Aboard

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Egypt detained two Kenyan passenger aircraft today and arrested their 22 crew members in reprisal for Kenya's seizure of an Egyptian plane that 161 passengers were aboard.

The Kenyan plane was carrying aid to Somalia. It was reported that the Kenyan flight was a Boeing 707.

The seizure, which Foreign Ministry sources described as a "technical" matter, was an affront to the "normal" relations between Kenya and Ethiopia in the Ogaden Desert region.

Nairobi officials said that the Egyptian plane had violated Kenyan airspace and was carrying 19 tons of ammunition, including 122-mm artillery shells, bound for Somalia. They confiscated the ammunition and arrested the crew.

its seven-man crew and its cargo, according to the Kenyans, consisted of ammunition. Egypt has said it carried "merchandise."

In return, they said, Egypt would free the two Kenyan Airways Boeing 707s.

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LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 16 (WP).—A leader of Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas warned here today that the internal settlement accord apparently about to be concluded in Salisbury will result in increased fighting both inside and outside of that white-ruled nation.

"We are going to hit each other hard," said Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the black nationalist guerrilla alliance, the Patriotic Front. "We intend to finish him up," he said, referring to Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith.

His remarks plus a statement issued today by Zambia seemed to confirm the general impression of Western observers here that the guerrillas and the frontline states backing them are bracing for a sharp escalation in the war and its probable spread into neighboring countries on a larger scale than heretofore.

In an interview, Mr. Nkomo made it clear that he has no intention of striking any political deal with Mr. Smith and returning to Salisbury to enter the multiracial interim government being established under the internal settlement plan.

"Sham Agreements"
"Nonsense. You can forget me. I do not go in for sham agreements," he said, adding that it would be a "curse on anybody" to join a government "completely controlled by racists and fascists."

While asserting that the Salisbury agreement was now in the making will not work, Mr. Nkomo seemed to welcome the development because, he said, "the problem has been simplified... [Bishop Abel] Muzorewa and [Rev. Ndabandaba] Githole are now part of the Smith regime. We face one enemy now."

He predicted that the internal settlement plan would bring neither peace nor stability to Rhodesia because "we are not going to allow it."

The 60-year-old nationalist is president of the Zambia-based Zimbabwe National People's Union (ZANU), one of the two factions making up the Patriotic Front. It has a Soviet-armed and Cuban-trained guerrilla force of 8,000 to 10,000 men, the majority of whom are just now becoming ready for combat.

China-Backed Force
The other faction, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), led by Robert Mugabe, is based on the other side of Rhodesia in Mozambique. It has a slightly larger force armed and backed in part by China. The Smith government says that ZANU has so far been fielding most of its guerrillas fighting inside Rhodesia, although Mr. Nkomo hotly disputed this assessment, saying, "We are there in full force."

Mr. Nkomo said he was confident that the frontline states would continue to back the Front even if they increasingly become the battleground of the struggle as the Rhodesian Army steps up its raids on guerrilla camps in Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana. This is what is generally expected to happen now.

"They have gone through worse things than this," he commented. "They are in this [struggle] because they believe in the complete independence of those living under colonial, fascist rule."

The Zambian government reaffirmed its support for the Patriotic Front today and also renewed its backing of the British-ruled peace plan as the only basis for a permanent independence settlement in Rhodesia.

"It would be unthinkable to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

2 Syrians Found Dead in Eastern Suburb of Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Two Syrian soldiers have been found dead near their truck in a Christian eastern suburb of Beirut, police sources said today.

The sources said that the two men had been killed in the coriche Nahr-Jemal area. Their assailants were not identified, but the shooting apparently took place, police said.

It was the second such incident reported in two days.

The Syrian soldiers were killed and a third detained and later released yesterday in the Christian eastern suburb of Fura al-Chebbak.

The two incidents occurred as Beirut was still tense from four days of Syrian-Lebanese clashes last week that left up to 750 persons dead.

Meanwhile, clashes broke out overnight in South Lebanon between Israeli-backed Christian militiamen and joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces.

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| UNITED STATES | 12 P. | Kenya | 10 P. | Senegal | 10 P. |
| Belgium | 10 P. | Urban | 10 P. | Sierra Leone | 10 P. |
| Canada | 10 P. | Washington | 10 P. | South Africa | 10 P. |
| France | 10 P. | Paris | 10 P. | Switzerland | 10 P. |
| Germany | 10 P. | Berlin | 10 P. | Tanzania | 10 P. |
| Greece | 10 P. | Athens | 10 P. | Uganda | 10 P. |
| India | 10 P. | New Delhi | 10 P. | Zambia | 10 P. |
| Italy | 10 P. | Rome | 10 P. | | |
| Japan | 10 P. | Tokyo | 10 P. | | |
| South Korea | 10 P. | Seoul | 10 P. | | |
| Spain | 10 P. | Madrid | 10 P. | | |
| Sweden | 10 P. | Stockholm | 10 P. | | |
| Switzerland | 10 P. | Zurich | 10 P. | | |
| Tanzania | 10 P. | Dar es Salaam | 10 P. | | |
| Uganda | 10 P. | Kampala | 10 P. | | |
| Zambia | 10 P. | Lusaka | 10 P. | | |

Assail Austerity Plan

Members of Andreotti Party Join Critics From the Left

ROME, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Christian Democratic premier-designate, Giulio Andreotti, was criticized today by Communists, Socialists and members of his own party over his proposed austerity program for a new minority government.

Communist leaders met and

were "seriously critical of the program, which is not enough to deal with the crisis," Communist Alfredo Ruffino said.

If he agreed to the Andreotti plan, the Communist party would gain influence by joining a ruling parliamentary majority for the first time and by taking part in a planned committee to monitor the cabinet's performance.

Socialist party members of the Chamber of Deputies concluded that the proposal was "not positive" and Socialist Vincenzo Pizzuto said it was "full of substantial ambiguities."

Group of 100

A section of Christian Democratic parliamentarians known as the "Group of 100," who oppose concessions to the Communists, also voiced objections to Mr. Andreotti's plans after a meeting last night.

They expressed "strong and reserved reservations about the connection between the document and the line of the party's leadership," an allusion to the leadership's opposition to an alliance with the Communists.

The premier-designate, a veteran of 30 years in Italian politics, said his proposal was for an emergency parliamentary pact on a limited number of issues and not an alliance.

Mr. Andreotti proposed an austerity program that includes raising taxes, electricity bills and rail fares as well as other measures to deal with extremists like the group that killed magistrate Rocco Palmieri in Rome Tuesday.

Many prominent Italians, including President Giovanni Leone and the vice of Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti, attended Mr. Andreotti's funeral today. The Brigades, an extreme leftist urban guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the assassination.

One of the unresolved issues in the political crisis since Mr. Andreotti's earlier minority government collapsed a month ago has been how the Communists and other parties will support the new administration.

The Communists want to sign the government's legislative proposals along with the Christian Democrats and other supporting parties.

But this would be sharply opposed by many Christian Democrats as an overt sign of a political alliance with the Communists, their old enemies. Mr. Andreotti would like the parties to sign one resolution only in support of the new government.

Meanwhile, in Milan, two unidentified extremists shot an executive of the state-owned Alfa Romeo car company and a 37-year-old girl, police said. The attackers fired five shots at Domenico Segala, 56, as he left home this morning, and accidentally also hit the girl. Both were taken to a hospital for treatment.

U.S. Stays Silent On Argentine Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The State Department reserved comment yesterday on a decree by Argentina requiring all churches to register with the government, except for the Catholic Church.

"We don't have full details. We hope it will not limit freedom of religion, which is guaranteed by the Argentine Constitution," said State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown.

The military government said in its decree that it reserves the right to reject the registration applications of any sect it deems uses Marxist teachings or practices sexual rites. Argentina already has banned Jehovah's Witnesses and two other sects.

S. Africa Deletes Despised Word

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The South African government today announced a new phrase to replace "Bantu" (African), a word despised by blacks, in the title of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

It will be known as the Department of Racial Relations and Development, the minister, Connie Mulder, said.

Mr. Mulder, who is also minister of information, said that the name properly described the department's functions and aims. It is responsible for organizing black affairs.

Barring Substantive Document

Russia Increases Its Pressure For Brief Paper at Belgrade

BELGRADE, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The Soviet bloc today stepped up its pressure on the West to issue only a brief final statement at the deadlocked European security conference here on East-West détente.

Delegates to the talks said that the Soviet Union and its allies were clearly trying to block moves by Western and neutral countries to achieve a substantial document as a final declaration by the 35-nation gathering.

The conference, officially scheduled to end by mid-February, has remained almost completely deadlocked despite a series of drafts.

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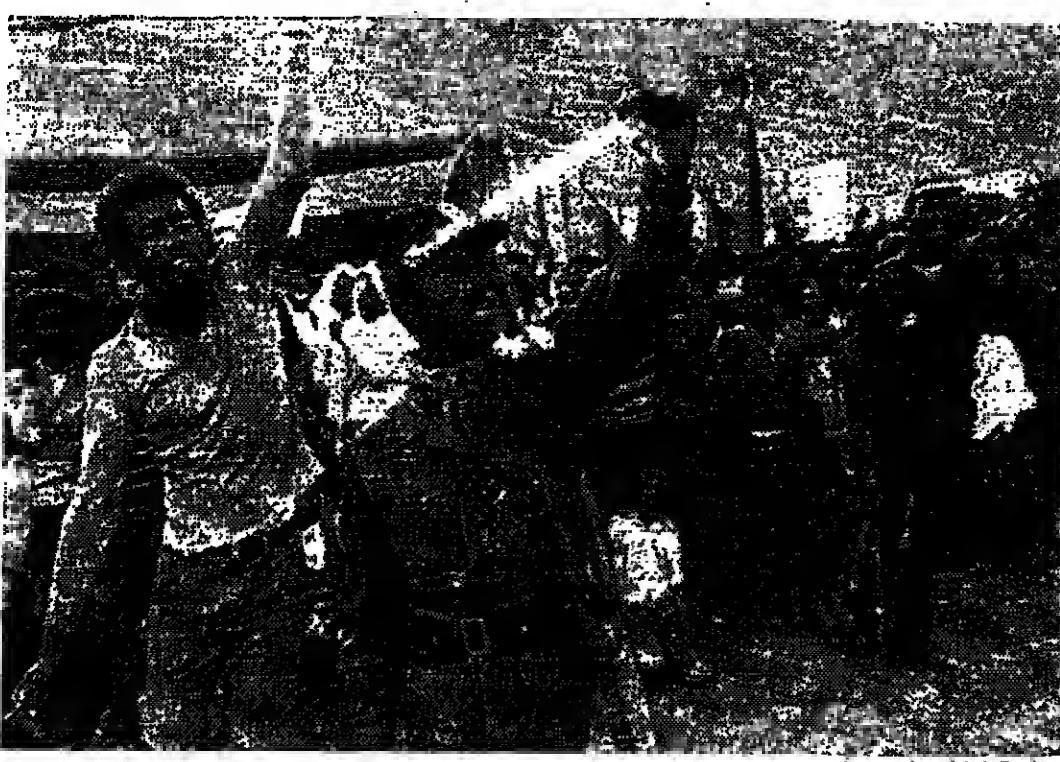
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SUPPORTING THE WAR—Ethiopian military men cheered and sang songs during a recent mass rally in Addis Ababa to raise funds for the war in the Ogaden area.

Dayan Voices Arms-Sale Dismay

(Continued from Page 1)

and the Saudis. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., introduced a resolution today to veto the entire package.

Ten of the 15 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which will vote on the issue, warned Mr. Vance three weeks ago against proceeding with the Saudi plane deal.

The secretary said that the package was "consistent with the overriding objective of a just and lasting peace" in the Middle East.

The Israeli foreign minister who came to the United States last week on a speaking tour, has been seeking to counter the public relations impact of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent six-day visit to Washington.

In a television interview and appearances in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago, Mr. Dayan sought to blame Mr. Sadat for slow progress in the peace negotiations, as well as arguing against the U.S. weapons sales. The Egyptian leader has blamed Israel for slowing the negotiations.

U.S. Tries to Calm Israel

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Angola Rebels Offer POW Deal

LISBON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Pro-Western guerrillas in Angola's oil-rich Cabinda enclave yesterday offered to spare the lives of 61 captured Cuban and government soldiers for the release of 500 prisoners and deportees to Cuba.

The separatist tribal Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC) said it would execute its captives unless Angola's Marxist regime freed its Cabindan prisoners.

A FLEC spokesman said that nearly 3,000 Cabindans had been forced to go to Cuba in the last two years.

3 Bombing Suspects Arrested in Madeira

FUNCHAL, Madeira, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Police on this Portuguese island have arrested three men in connection with a series of recent bombing attacks, most of them against leftist targets.

A statement said that police seized more than 200 sticks of explosive as well as detonators, fuse cord and timing mechanisms.

Snow, Accident Blocked Mont Blanc Tunnel

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Heavy snow and a traffic accident blocked the Mont-Blanc tunnel from France to Italy early today.

A two-inch snowfall covered Paris for the second time this week.

Home-Rule Hope Is Set Back in Commons Voting

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The British Labour government's controversial move to give limited home rule to Scotland suffered two defeats in the House of Commons yesterday from opponents to the legislation.

Scottish nationalist legislators, angered by Labour's failure to remove parliamentary obstacles to the Scotland bill, threatened to withdraw their crucial parliamentary support for Prime Minister James Callaghan's minority government over the measure.

Despite their denunciations, political sources believe the nationalists will go on backing the government in hopes of getting the best deal they can on the bill, the most controversial piece of legislation in decades.

Political sources reported that the defeats "inflicted a lot of damage" on the bill, but said it will likely reach the statute book by summer.

The reverses came when members of Parliament voted 288 to 243 against a government-backed motion to scrap or amend a parliamentary ruling that at least 40 per cent of Scottish electors must vote in a home-rule referendum to make it binding and 285 to 240 against changing the minimum to "one in three" of the electorate.

The Soviet delegation, sources said, wanted to force Western and neutral countries into accepting a brief final communiqué, rather than a document with real substance, evaluating progress or lack of it since the 1975 Helsinki conference and containing new measures aimed at improving

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Charges Electioneering

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (WP).—Premier René Lévesque of Quebec, whose separatist government is seeking independence for the French-speaking province, walked out of a Canadian economic summit meeting yesterday, charging that it was "a pre-election extravaganza" staged by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr. Lévesque accused the Trudeau government of "scandalous" mismanagement and "political sabotage." Quebec, he said, disassociated itself from a communist strategy issued at the end of the three-day meeting of Mr. Trudeau and the premiers of Canada's 10 provinces.

Mr. Trudeau accused Mr. Lévesque of wanting "to break up Canada" and said that Mr. Lévesque's "whole game plan is to prove that federalism doesn't work."

The Canadian leader said, "The walkout would contribute to the uncertainties which are hindering the Canadian economy." Mr. Lévesque's move eclipsed the summit

and focused attention on public concern about the future of the Canadian federation.

The two men reportedly clashed at a private dinner the previous night. Sources said that Mr. Trudeau "totally blew his cool" in a display of temper. Yesterday's walkout by Mr. Lévesque followed an acrimonious exchange between the Quebec leader and a member of Mr. Trudeau's Cabinet on national television.

In the debate, Mr. Lévesque charged that the federal government denied Quebec \$4 million in construction funds for low-income housing last year. Urban Affairs Minister André Gauthier said that Mr. Lévesque's government was responsible for the incident. He said that the Quebec housing authority was "a white elephant moving at a snail's pace."

Following the exchange, Mr. Trudeau supported Mr. Gauthier. He said that his minister was justified in responding to Mr. Lévesque. He added that the federal government had offered \$200 million in construction funds but

that Quebec used only \$40 million "due to their delays."

Mr. Lévesque said that he would not tolerate "insulting remarks about the Quebec delegation," made by Mr. Gauthier.

Mr. Lévesque has vowed to hold a referendum on independence in Quebec next year. It is assumed that Mr. Trudeau will call general elections later this year and that he will make Canadian unity the cornerstone of his campaign.

While attacking the federal government, Mr. Lévesque went out of his way to court the province of the nine English-speaking provinces in an apparent effort to win support and understanding for a new relationship under which an independent Quebec would be in an economic association with the rest of Canada.

But Mr. Lévesque also used the forum to attack what wide disparities in interest and approach of Canadian provinces were demonstrated at the conference and its results show that "the present system is not adequate" to cope with problems.

With Sophisticated Weapons

Mideast States Are Reported To Be Re-Arming Somalis

From Wire Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Despite denials from the Mogadishu government, Somalia has received major arms shipments from the Middle East in the last two weeks for its war against Ethiopia, diplomatic sources said today.

The arms reportedly are highly sophisticated and are giving the Somalis confidence that they can contain Ethiopia's drive to recapture the Ogaden Desert region.

The sources said that the arms include at least 60 West German tanks, hundreds of Soviet-made anti-tank missiles, and U.S. British and West German surface-to-air missiles. One source said that at least 2,000 missiles have reached the Somalis, whose air force has been grounded since October by the superiority of the Ethiopians—a major factor in Ethiopia's recent successes against the Somalis.

The sources said that the shipments began two weeks ago. The supply effort coincided with the start of a two-front drive by Ethiopia to push Somali forces out of the Ogaden.

In an effort to conceal the operation, the Somalis directed most of the cargo ships to Merca, south of Mogadishu.

The sources said that the major contributor was Iran, which has sent 10 cargo ships loaded with mortars, heavy artillery ammunition and ground-to-air missiles. Egypt has sent ships and a week ago began a daily airlift of ammunition and anti-tank missiles, according to the sources.

Sources in Addis Ababa, meanwhile, said that an additional 1,500 Cuban troops will arrive in the Ogaden.

The sources said that the Somali government is planning to use the arms to launch a counteroffensive against the Ethiopians.

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Divorce Rate Up in Russia, 33% Want Out

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (UPI).

A leading Soviet sociologist, Viktor Perevedentsev, said in yesterday's edition of the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta that the divorce rate in the Soviet Union is 33.2 per cent and rising.

Mr. Perevedentsev said that in 1976 there were 861,000 divorces registered in the country—up 78,000 from 1975 and three times higher than the 270,000 divorces in 1969.

He said that in 1969 there were 104 divorces for every 1,000 marriages. In 1976, there were 268 divorces per 1,000 marriages. And in 1977, there were 332 per 1,000.

Mr. Perevedentsev speculated that the prime reason for the boom in splitting was women's liberation and equality. He noted that out of every 10 graduates in the Soviet Union today six are women; and, in many cases, women earn as much or more money than their husbands.

Callaghan to Speak

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Prime Minister James Callaghan will address the special disassembly of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on June 2, it was announced today.

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Would Recover Profits

J.S. Sues CIA Ex-Agent Over Book

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Carter administration filed suit yesterday to recover all profits that former Central Intelligence Agency officer Frank Snapp may make from a book, "Decent Interval," criticizing the evacuation from Vietnam.

In a six-page complaint filed in federal court in New Orleans Tuesday, the Justice Department said that the former agent could be barred from making any further "misleading" disclosures.

Attorney General Griffin Bell asked the court to order Snapp to stop the book from being sold in the American Bar Association convention, the government's intention to file the suit.

Contract Should Be Enforced

The suit represents the first time that the Justice Department has called for a legal action to enforce a contract that all CIA employees sign promising to submit anything they write after leaving the agency for pre-published review of possible classified information.

"If that contract isn't valid, we'd everyone ought to know it,"

U.S. Woman, 23, Faces Trial for Sex With Minor

SANTA FE, N.M., Feb. 16 (UPI).—The New Mexico Supreme Court yesterday reversed a lower court ruling that sexual intercourse between a 23-year-old woman and a 15-year-old boy was permissible.

The court upheld an indictment against Ernestine Favala, who was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

The lower court ruled last week that, under state law, Miss Favala was not subject to any charge. "There is no evidence of coercion," the decision said.

The acts were by mutual consent and under the section charged the indictment cannot stand.

"Today, sexual intercourse is recognized as normal conduct in the development of a human being," one of the judges said.

"As a result, this subject taught to children in the public schools. The fact that a normal young man experienced one of sexual intercourse does not tend to cause or encourage perversion of the sexual instinct."

The state supreme court's intervention will allow the district attorney to try the case.



Frank Snapp

Mr. Snapp said, "If it is valid, then we think it ought to be enforced. There's something wrong with the system when people can back down on their contracts at will."

The Snapp book, which charges the CIA with bungling in Vietnam, was published three months ago by Random House without submitting the manuscript to the agency and, thus, with little or no government awareness of its impending appearance.

At that time, the Justice Department decided not to make any attempt in the courts to cut off further printing of the book or restrict its circulation or sale.

Measure Financial Losses

From the attorney general's announcement, it was not clear how department lawyers would attempt to measure the financial losses the U.S. government claimed to have suffered as a result of the book's publication.

Some lawyers here said that the government might be able to recover all profits realized by the publisher on the Snapp book if it could be established that Random House knew that the author had a binding agreement with the CIA and either persuaded him

to break it or cooperated in breaking the agreement.

Asked if the Justice Department was not attempting to enforce its "contract" through the courts, Mr. Snapp replied, "No, it's not. He (Snapp) didn't have to take the job. That's not censorship to me."

Mr. Snapp acknowledged, however, that the courts might ultimately decide that the contract required by the CIA as a condition of employment constitutes a "prior restraint" on free dissemination of information and thus a violation of the Constitution. "Let us find that out," the attorney general said.

The Marchetti Book

In 1971, the government obtained a court order barring former CIA agent Marchetti from including material not submitted to the agency in "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence."

Mr. Marchetti's lawyers argued in court that he should be able to restore to the book material that the agency had improperly classified, but the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the author had waived his First Amendment rights when he signed the CIA agreement when he joined the agency in 1955.

In 1975, the Supreme Court declined to review the ruling in the Marchetti case. As a result there is no precedent upholding the validity of the restrictive CIA writing contract. Such a decision could result if the suit against Mr. Snapp is successfully carried all the way to the high court.

U.S. Unit Backs Oil-Sharing Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Energy Department has proposed regulations that would allow the government to order U.S. firms to sell oil to other countries under a 1974 international emergency fuel-sharing agreement.

The department also proposed rules for dividing available oil supplies among U.S. refineries in the event of another international oil embargo.

The proposal for allocating oil would be a form of rationing, but would not involve rationing of petroleum products to distributors, dealers or consumers.

In 1974, during the Arab oil embargo, the United States and 18 other nations signed the International Energy Program, which provides for the sharing of oil during a severe interruption of supply.

First Failure Reported For Trident Missile

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's advanced long-range Trident missile has suffered its first test-flight failure after 10 successful flights.

"The missile failed to complete powered flight," the Navy said after the launching Tuesday at Cape Canaveral, Fla. The Trident, which is designed to be fired from submarines, either exploded or was destroyed by a safety mechanism over the Atlantic.



NORTHERN LIGHTS—Several huge tanker trucks stand by a floodlit area along the Trans-Alaska pipeline to recover oil that burst through a gash in the pipe. Police said that the gash was caused by an explosive charge placed by saboteurs.

Saboteurs Strike Trans-Alaska Pipeline

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Saboteurs have blasted a hole in the trans-Alaska crude-oil pipeline, forcing it to shut down temporarily, police said today.

The police said that, with the help of an Army demolition unit, they had discovered that an explosive device had been used to blow a two-inch hole in the pipeline, which has a diameter of four feet.

The leak in the pipeline, 30 miles east of here, was plugged after five hours.

A spokesman for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. said oil flow was restarted at midmorning. The pipeline control center at Valdez shut the line after a pilot flying over the area reported the leak.

The normal flow through the 600-mile line, which runs from Prudhoe Bay in the north to a terminal at Valdez, is 740,000 barrels a day.

EPA Pledges 'Hard Look'

U.S. Called Vulnerable to Pesticides in Food

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—Despite years of warnings, the public is still poorly protected against the potential hazards of pesticides left in its meat and milk, its bread and other grain products, its fruits and vegetables and other foods, Congress was told today.

The hazards include cancer and gene mutations that can cause defects in future children, Henry Eschwege, head of the community and economic development section at the General Accounting Office, told a House subcommittee.

In December 1976, he said, his office found that Americans were being placed in possible peril because of inadequate efforts by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration.

More than two years later, the two agencies have made "little progress" in identifying and banning possible food contaminants, he testified.

The testimony—and other evidence collected by the House Commerce oversight subcommittee staff—prompted subcommittee chairman John E. Moss, D-Calif., to charge that programs designed to protect the public against pesticide remnants were "anything but strong and effective."

Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., said the public cannot even be sure of the safety of the raisins it eats because they may be contaminated with the residues of a fungicide called captan used on them as they dry.

Steven Jellinek, EPA assistant administrator for toxic substances, replied that the agency was leaving behind the "false starts and slow starts" of the past and looking hard at possible pesticide dangers.

There is indeed evidence that captan causes cancer in animal tests, he said. Priority was being given to study of captan and other suspicious chemicals, and they would be banned if, as pesticide law requires, their human dangers outweigh their benefits in augmenting the food supply.

During Mr. Ballar's three years in the job, the price of a first-class stamp rose from 8 cents to 13 cents, yet the agency was required last year to ask Congress to increase the federal postal subsidy.

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Negotiations Are Resumed

U.S. Pressing for Agreement In Coal-Strike Talks Today

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Negotiations to end the 72-day-old U.S. coal strike resumed today, and Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he would try to produce an agreement on a new contract by tomorrow.

Mr. Marshall, serving as chief mediator, said he would keep bargaining for the striking United Mine Workers and the soft-coal industry in session throughout the night if necessary to meet his deadline.

"We obviously don't have long," he said. "This thing can't go on." Mr. Marshall declined to say what steps might be taken if negotiations are unable to reach an agreement by tomorrow.

The union's bargaining council scuttled a tentative contract agreement last Sunday. Since then, the UAW negotiating team has been expanded to give greater representation to opponents of the early pact and Mr. Marshall said the union bargainers are in close contact with the remaining members of the bargaining council.

Mr. Marshall expressed hope that this would mean that any settlement that is negotiated will win union approval.

The talks followed a White House meeting last night. President Carter convened that meeting, the first night negotiating session at the White House in a decade, and told negotiators that the nation was looking to them to end the strike.

The strike by 160,000 miners has caused substantial electricity cuts in several East-Central states, has hit industrial production and has threatened millions of other workers with being laid off.

Mr. Carter today met the governors of 13 states hardest hit by the drop in coal stocks to discuss plans to deal with the crisis. Some states said it would take two weeks after the strike ends to restore normal electricity services.

Mr. Carter granted authority to Indiana Gov. Otis Bowen to suspend clean-air regulations as a coal-saving measure. A similar suspension was granted to Ohio Monday.

Miners Sunday rejected a three-year contract that would have raised pay from \$7.80 to \$10.15 an hour. They balked at clauses covering health and pension programs and providing heavy fines in cases of unofficial strikes and absenteeism.

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Jury in Houston Decides Hughes Was Legal Texan

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A probate court jury needed only 30 minutes and one vote to decide that Howard Hughes was a legal resident of Texas and that the so-called Mormon will was a fake.

"I would say that Howard Hughes was a man without a country, but the evidence showed us he was one of us [Texans]," said juror Frank Dallas, a Texan.

The verdict came after 10 weeks of testimony and the introduction of more than 1,000 documents. It could mean that Texas will collect up to \$150 million in inheritance taxes. A similar trial to determine Hughes' residency is under way in Las Vegas.

Texas Attorney General John Hill expressed doubt that the verdict would be overturned if appealed to federal courts because "all our evidence indicated that Hughes, if asked where his legal residence was, would have said Houston. That's where he was raised, that's where he made his fortune, that's where he paid his federal taxes, that's where he registered for the draft, that's where he was headed when he died and that's where he is buried."

3 Slain in Palermo

PALERMO, Sicily, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three persons, including a local Mafia chief, were slain here last night by gunmen in a car, police said.

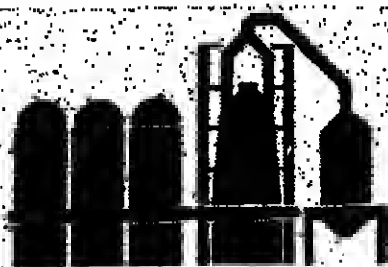
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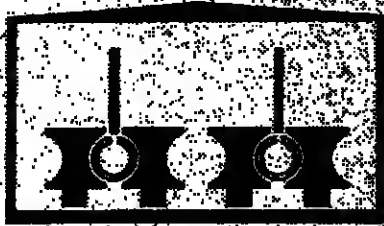
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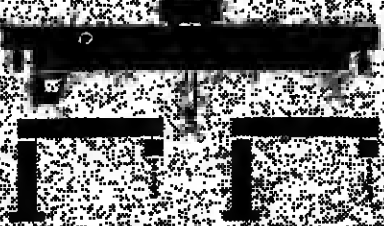
For further information: DEMAG Aktiengesellschaft, D-4100 Duisburg 1, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Tel. Germany - 203 - 6 052 413



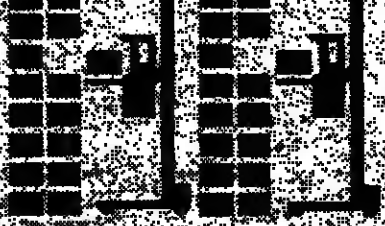
Metal Making Plant
Machinery and systems for the iron and steel industry from one beneficiation to semi-finished product. Complete plant.



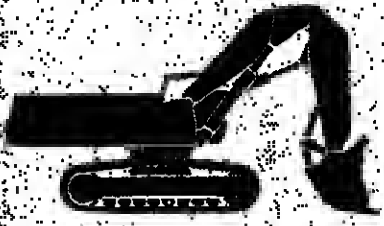
Tube and Pipe Making Facilities
Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes. Hydraulic presses.



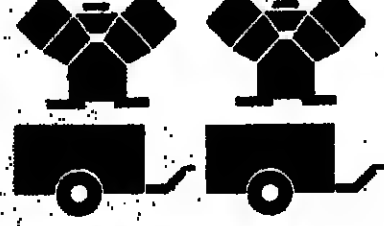
Cranes and Lifting Gear
Overhead cranes, suspension cranes, steel mill cranes, KCK (modular crane construction) and suspension track systems.



Warehousing
Handling systems for bulk and unit loads, storage and distribution systems, conveyor systems, and material handling systems.



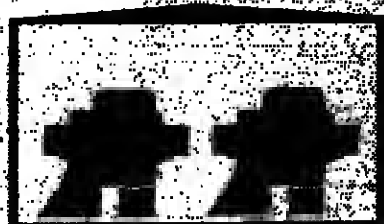
Construction Equipment
Hydraulic excavators up to 100t, mobile cranes up to 500t, road finishers and rollers.



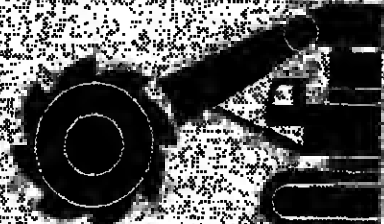
Compressed Air Systems
Compressors, pneumatic tools and equipment for the building trade and industry in general. Compressed air systems.



Metal Shaping Plant
Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod, strip and sheet mills.



Process Compressors
Centrifugal compressors or positive displacement machines for air, gases and gas mixtures.



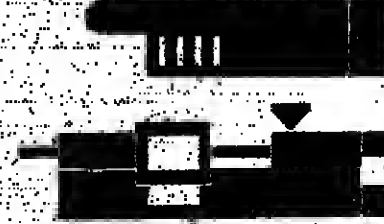
Bulk Materials Handling
Bucket-wheel excavators and stacker-reclaimers for handling or rehandling ore, coal, oil sand and minerals. Belt conveyor systems.



Components
Drive shafts, gears, control systems, and other mechanical components.



Mining and Tunneling
Mining and tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Air motors.



Plastics Machinery
Complete plant and machines for injection moulding and extrusion.

DEMAG

Machinery, plant and systems

ein Mannesmann Unternehmen

Obituaries

Author-Actress Ilka Chase, 72, Starred in 'The Women'

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Ilka Chase, 72, who had a long career as an actress on stage and screen and who wrote more than a dozen books, died yesterday of internal hemorrhaging in a hospital in Mexico City. She had been taken there from Oaxaca, where she and her husband, Dr. Norton Brown, had a home.

Actress, radio and television personality, playwright and novelist, Ilka Chase was a practical woman and a practiced wit. She had a full career, appearing in 21 motion pictures, and almost an equal number of plays. She wrote novels, travel books, a two-part autobiography, and conducted a well-remembered radio program, "Lunchtime at the Waldorf." In it, she offered advice to women on careers and jobs and interviewed the famous, all in a mixture she made her own.

With two of her ventures, in the role of Sally Fowler in Clare Boothe Luce's "The Women," and as author of a memoir, "Past Imperfect," she became nationally famous. But it is fair to say, that she was as much a purveyor of her personality as of her skills.

Her reputation as an acid critic of her contemporaries derived equally from the roles she played as from the books she published. In the part of Sally Fowler she was witty, biting, shallow and self-centered—a woman she described as a "real monster, a dreadful woman." And in "The Big Knife," her last motion picture, she played the role of a tough newspaper columnist.

That public image was strengthened with the publication in 1942 of "Past Imperfect," in which she took cool aim at friends, other writers and socialists. She recalled being introduced to George Moore, the English writer then at the height of his fame. To make conversation, she asked what he thought of Joseph Conrad. "I don't know, my child," Miss Chase reports him as saying. "I don't read Polish." Of Dorothy Thompson, she remarked that her gloom was gargantuan, her fighting spirit unquenchable and that if she didn't know as much as God, she

certainly knew as much as God knew at her age. Of Clare Boothe Luce, she said, "Clare is quick-witted on paper, but I would not say that in conversation she tossed off witticisms at the rate of Dorothy Parker. I wouldn't say that of Dorothy Parker either."

Behind those remarks was a woman who worked hard at her craft as a writer and actress, who battled for the cause she believed in and refused to fall into the social round that her position in society entitled her to.

Miss Chase (her name derived from that of a Hungarian friend of her mother) was born April 8, 1906, in New York City. Her mother, Ethna Woolman Chase, was editor in chief of Vogue for almost 40 years. Miss Chase's parents were divorced when she was young and, although the family was Quaker in outlook, she was sent to a succession of convent schools. At 16, she went to school in France. After two years she came back determined to become an actress.

Went to Hollywood

After a season on tour with the Stuart Miller Company, she joined that of Henry Miller, whom she considered one of the great actor-managers. After the 1926 season and a divorce from actor Louis Calhern, she went to Hollywood, where she appeared in a succession of films.

In 1930 she appeared in "Past and Present" with a cast that included Frank Morgan, Carol Lombard and Miriam Hopkins. Perhaps her best known film was "Now, Voyager," with Bette Davis, Paul Henreid, Claude Rains and Gladys Cooper.

On Broadway her credits included Eugene O'Neill's "Days Without End," "Forsaking All Others," with Tallulah Bankhead, and "While Parents Sleep." She played the main role in an adaptation of her novel "In Bed We Cry."

She was active in the protection and preservation of wildlife, and served in fund drives for the United Hospital Fund.

After her divorce from Mr. Calhern, she married William Murray, a radio executive. That marriage ended in divorce. She married Dr. Norton S. Brown in 1946.

—Thomas Lask.

H.R. Gokhale

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (AP).—H.R. Gokhale, 63, who served as India's minister of law and justice from 1971 until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her National Congress party was ousted from power last year, died yesterday.

Alex Bradford

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 16 (AP).—Alex Bradford, 51, composer of most of the music of "Your Arms Too Short to Box With God," a Broadway musical nominated for a Tony award, and winner of an Obie award for his role in the play "Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," died yesterday.



IMPROMPTU ASSEMBLY—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo (left), Socialist Worker party leader Felipe Gonzales (center) and Premier Adolfo Suarez chatting at a Madrid newspaper. The three men met there to receive individually the paper's award for being the country's most popular men in their respective areas.

Dropped by .1 Per Cent Last Year

Cut in Sun Surface Heat May Affect Earth

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The temperature on the surface of the sun fell by 11 degrees last year, the first time that such a drop has been recorded, and it is a change that could trigger variations in the earth's climate in the next few years.

An 11-degree Fahrenheit drop in the surface temperature of the sun is a change of only one-tenth of 1 per cent, said Dr. William Livingston of the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Tucson, Ariz., where the changes were measured. But scientists have said that a 2-per-cent decline in the sun's surface temperature over a period of as little as 50 years would be enough to "glaciate" the entire earth.

"We presume the changes we see are cyclical and that the temperatures will stop falling sometime in the near future," Dr. Livingston said yesterday. "I can't imagine anything else happening."

The decline in solar surface temperature began in January of last year, around the time that the 11-year sunspot cycle passed its period of minimum activity and began to increase. More sunspots have broken out on the sun's surface since the start of last year. The period of maximum sunspot activity is expected late next year or early in 1980.

Direct Correlation
"We think we're seeing a direct correlation here, that as solar activity goes up, the sun's surface temperature goes down," Dr. Livingston said. "It's the oppo-

site of what you might guess, but we believe that when you have a rise in sunspot activity the total temperature must go down as an adjustment to conserve solar energy."

Whatever it is that Kitt Peak scientists have seen, they are seeing it for the first time. Their observations were made using the McMahon Solar Telescope, which is the newest and largest of its kind in the world.

The solar telescope tracks the sun with an 80-inch mirror that delivers an unblurred image of the sun more than three feet across to a device called a spectrograph that analyzes sunlight components. The device breaks down sunlight into a continuous rainbow of color where temperature changes can be identified in individual chemical elements as they burn on the sun's surface.

The most sensitive element on

the sun is carbon, which flares up if the sun gets hotter and dims if the sun cools. Iron is also sensitive, but in the opposite way that carbon is. Should the sun cool, iron would stand out a little brighter on the sun's surface.

Constant Level

Dr. Livingston said that the solar telescope first began to watch for temperature changes in January, 1976. For the next two years, the telescope saw no change in the sun's temperature, which remained constant at 5,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

The carbon began to dim in January of last year. At precisely the same time, iron grew stronger. Dr. Livingston said that the iron observation was confirmation that the sun was cooling, since it meant that the telescope itself was not misreading the carbon change.

What does it all mean? Dr. Livingston said that it almost surely means some climate change, since declining solar temperatures mean that less heat will reach the earth. At the same time, rising sunspot activity means that more ultraviolet light and X-rays will strike the outer boundaries of the earth's atmosphere, triggering changes of their own.

"It would be premature to look for climate change right now," Dr. Livingston said. "By that, I mean I don't think you can blame the last two winters on what we're seeing on the sun right now. But I do think we can look ahead to some change, whatever it might be."

Belgian Nun Held In Death of Three Elderly Patients

WESTERKEM, Belgium, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The former chief nurse of an old people's ward in a hospital here has confessed that she killed three elderly patients with overdoses of insulin, police sources said today.

Cecile Bombard, known as Sister Godfrida, 44, was arrested Saturday for drug abuse and forging medical prescriptions. She was recalled from the hospital by her religious order last year to undergo treatment for drug addiction. Police said that she became addicted to morphine after undergoing an operation for a brain tumor.

Sister Godfrida admitted giving excessive injections of insulin to three patients, aged between 75 and 80, in July and August of last year, the police said.

The prosecutor's office here has ordered examination of the victims for autopsy and further investigation into all suspicious deaths in the hospital last year. The number of victims might reach 10, the police said.

The investigators also are trying to establish whether the admitted nun killed to rob her victims so that she could buy drugs, or whether she did it because she wanted to eliminate troublesome patients, the police said.

Jamaica, Hungary Talks
BUDAPEST, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday had talks here with Hungarian President Pal Losonczi and Communist party leader Janos Kadar.

Nixon's Mournful Good-Byes Had a Familiar Ring to Them

By Judy Bachrach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Last May, Richard Nixon told television interviewer David Frost that he had, indeed, made a mistake as president; he had held to his old employees, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, too long. Mr. Nixon attributed this example of tardiness to his own helpful and compassionate nature: "I wasn't a good butcher."

Haldeman listened carefully as his old boss described, on national television, the painful firing of Ehrlichman. In the interview, Mr. Nixon recalled the dilemma: "You know, John, when I went to bed last night... I hoped, I almost prayed, I wouldn't wake up this morning..."

Haldeman, as he listened to those words, says that he might have been more touched if they had not been the precise words Mr. Nixon had used to him when he showed Haldeman the door. Haldeman had always regarded those sorrowful words as an especially moving memory, says Haldeman's ghost-writer, Joe DiMona. The ghostwriter was with Haldeman a few days later when Ehrlichman called him from prison.

"It must think we're dense," Haldeman is said to have told Ehrlichman. And then he asked his painful question: Did they both get the same good-byes from Mr. Nixon?

Yes, said Ehrlichman, the words were the same.

Haldeman Places Blame on Nixon For Watergate Burglary, Tape Gap

(Continued from Page 1)
of a handful of editors, the careful handling of the tape proofs in what is said to be more than a \$1 million property.

The excerpts made available to The Post include many references and quotations from the Nixon tapes. In them, Haldeman makes the following allegations—some new, some old—about Mr. Nixon:

• That Mr. Nixon was involved in the Watergate cover-up from "day one" and three days after the burglary on June 17, 1972, told Haldeman they would be raising money for the Watergate defendants.

• That Mr. Nixon personally authorized the illegal wiretap on the telephone of columnist Joseph Kraft. Haldeman describes that wiretap as "a gross violation of the law."

Mr. Nixon had told David Frost in their television interview that he had never broken the law.

• That despite his repeated denials, Mr. Nixon told Haldeman that he might have ordered the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, Mr. Ellsberg was a defendant in the leaking of the Pentagon Papers.

• That Mr. Nixon proposed that possibly illegal means be employed to recover classified documents from the Brookings Institution and from the Internal Revenue Service.

• That Mr. Nixon indicated he might not obey a Supreme Court decision requiring that he turn over his tapes as evidence for prosecutors unless the justices so ruled unanimously. At the time there was public speculation as to whether Mr. Nixon would obey the court's order. Haldeman says Mr. Nixon told him three weeks before that "if they leave any air we can handle it," Haldeman interprets this to mean that Mr. Nixon would not have obeyed the order to hand the tapes over if the court had reached only a majority decision. The court did reach a unanimous decision and Mr. Nixon announced his intention to comply several hours later.

In addition to these, Haldeman offers his interpretation of other critical aspects of the Nixon presidency and of the problems that led to the presidential resignation in U.S. history. Among them are:

WATERGATE

Haldeman's version of the seeds of the break-in, which he labels a "belief" and a theory of the case, has to do with Mr. Nixon's feelings about Lawrence O'Brien and the celebrated ITT scandal involving allegations of fixing an anti-trust case and a subsequent profit of \$400,000. Mr. O'Brien, then the Democratic party chairman with offices in the Watergate complex, had long been a key political adviser to Mr. Nixon's political opponents, the Kennedy brothers.

Colson, Mr. Nixon's White House counsel who had earned a reputation as the president's "hatchet man," also had what Haldeman describes as a long-time enmity toward Mr. O'Brien. Colson had worked for Leverett Saltonstall, a Republican senator from Massachusetts, while Mr. O'Brien was employed by the Kennedys in that state.

Haldeman's thesis about the break-in holds that both Mr. Nixon and Colson were passionately determined to strike at O'Brien in the weeks before the break-in on June 17, 1972. They both felt that Mr. O'Brien was striking unfairly on the ITT case, a point that has been made elsewhere. Mr. Nixon's tactic was to counterattack. And, in the conspiratorial way of Mr. Nixon and his inner circle, the conviction grew that Mr. O'Brien was vulnerable. It was public knowledge that Mr. O'Brien, a lawyer, was getting a large retainer from Howard Hughes.

Haldeman cites the sum of \$180,000 a year. There, Haldeman suggests, was the weak point for Mr. O'Brien. There must be pay dirt there.

"Which leads me to my own theory of who initiated the Watergate break-in," Richard Nixon, himself, caused those burglars to break into O'Brien's office."

It is Haldeman's belief that Mr. Nixon passed the word to Colson "to get the goods" on Mr. O'Brien's connection with Hughes. In turn, Colson dealt with Howard Hughes, who conferred with Gordon Liddy, who oversaw the burgling of the Democratic party office in the Watergate.

Haldeman's account of Colson is singularly unflattering.

Dealing with Colson was no fun for White House staffers at any level," he writes. "If he was superior in rank he would bully them. If he was inferior, he would smile and remind them he had the ear of the president. Which he did. Never more so than in the ITT case."

In another incident involving Colson, Haldeman recalls dressing down Colson so severely that it left Colson sobbing. The point was that if Colson did not stop charging off on his own, Haldeman was going to take his complaint directly to Mr. Nixon. And that would have been the end of Colson.

THE TAPES

Haldeman's theory on the famous 18 1/2-minute gap on one of Mr. Nixon's crucial Watergate tapes is fascinating. It is that Mr. Nixon tried to erase

it, but was so clumsy he could not succeed and left the rest of the task to someone else, possibly his secretary, Rose Mary Woods.

Here is what he says: "My own perception had always been that Nixon simply wanted to erase all of the Watergate material from the tapes when he started to worry that they may be exposed."

"But Nixon was the least dextrous man I have ever known: Cunnery would be too elegant a word to describe his mechanical aptitude... So I believed that Nixon had started trying to erase the tapes himself, but realized—at the rate he was going—it would take him 10 years."

After his resignation in April, 1973, as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, Haldeman says that Mr. Nixon referred to the 18 1/2-minute gap as "Rose's 18 minutes." That could be a play on Mr. Nixon's part to place the blame on someone else, Haldeman suggests. Mrs. Woods took public responsibility for the gap. It is not known whether the full Haldeman book describes what was on the 18 1/2-minute gap.

DEEP THROAT

In his book, Haldeman names Fred Fielding as the secret source for Post reporter Bob Woodward, dubbed "Deep Throat" in this Woodward-Bernstein book "All the President's Men" and the subsequent movie. Mr. Fielding, who was a White House staff assistant to John DeLoach, denied the Haldeman allegation.

Again, Haldeman offers no evidence for this; it is his deduction. Mr. Woodward said he has never commented on the identity of any sources, and will not do so now.

KISSINGER

Haldeman's portrayal of Henry Kissinger is tinged with bitterness and venom. The Kissinger who emerges is a publicly humiliated man, the man giving reporters one version of his role and in private taking another. Mr. Kissinger's presence clearly was irritating to many of the Nixon loyalists.

One of Ehrlichman's moves, Haldeman recounts, was to collect nude photographs of various starlets that Mr. Kissinger had dated. Then, over a period of time, the photographs would be deposited, in official folders, to Mr. Kissinger with heavy instructions on what to do with them.

Mr. Kissinger's advice on such things as wiretappings and prosecuting in the Pentagon Papers case someday may prove embarrassing to the former secretary of state, Haldeman suggests. By that, he means that many of Mr. Kissinger's private words remain on Mr. Nixon's tapes and still may be played publicly at some future date. Mr. Kissinger, according to Haldeman, said that Mr. Ellsberg used drugs and had "weird sexual habits."

VIEW OF NIXON

But throughout this latest, inside account of the Watergate scandal and the Nixon years it is Haldeman's view of Mr. Nixon that dominates the book.

The Nixon seen through Haldeman's eyes is a small man, keenly and obsessively aware of his personal legal vulnerabilities from Watergate and other illegal White House projects. Mr. Nixon comes over as haunted by the severity of his problems. He is a cold, distant and humorless leader frantically trying to protect himself and willingly sacrificing his top aides—Haldeman and Ehrlichman—in the process.

Ehrlichman seems to have come to the same conclusion. In an interview in The Post published in January last year, he said that had he known in 1968 what he later learned about Mr. Nixon, "I suspect I would have stayed home from that campaign."

It is Haldeman's opinion now that Mr. Nixon was manipulating everyone at the center of all the many spokes to the Watergate wheel. And, in this blunt and unflattering portrait, Mr. Nixon's handling of Watergate especially shows him as the opposite of what he most wanted to be—tough and decisive.

Haldeman's writer in his book project, Joseph DiMona, has told The Post that at first Mr. Nixon's top former aide intended to write a totally different book. It was going to be pro-Nixon. But Mr. Nixon's performance on his televised interviews with David Frost changed Haldeman's mind.

As the drama unfolded, Mr. Nixon became totally preoccupied with his survival. Haldeman describes moments where the president seemed to age visibly—and particularly of Mr. Nixon's sense of shock when Ehrlichman first suggested to Mr. Nixon's face that he might be impeached.

HIDDEN STORY

One of Haldeman's points, raised at length, has to do with what he terms the hidden story of Watergate. "Mr. Nixon, as president, felt unable to take control of the federal bureaucracy. Fitted against him were four great power blocs of Washington—the press, the bureaucrats, the Congress and the intelligence community." Haldeman terms these power centers "the wolves."

All of these reacted against Mr. Nixon's plan to reorganize and gain control of the bureaucracy at the beginning of his second term in 1973.

Haldeman also charges that there were Central Intelligence Agency "plants" in the White House. But he does not offer any new evidence to support that allegation.

At length, he reviews old theories about the CIA setting up the Watergate arrests along with previously reported allegations that the Democrats and columnist Jack Anderson had advance knowledge of the break-in, but took no action to stop it. Haldeman says he basically believes these theories.

GEN. HAIG

Another key figure in the Nixon White House who came off unfavorably is Haldeman's successor as White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, who is now NATO commander in Europe.

Haldeman says that he often discussed strategy for the defense with Gen. Haig. After the "Saturday night massacre" of Oct. 20, 1972, Haldeman says he got a call from Gen. Haig with the following warning: "They have an uncanny intelligence operation in the Jewish community that is out to get you—and the Parade edit is a part of it." (Parade is Sunday magazine distributed as an insert in many U.S. newspapers.)

SELF-PORTRAIT

In his self-portrait, Haldeman seems to be trying to fight a public image as the drive-hackmaster on top of the White House staff. He sees himself as unaware, confused at times, unwitting, given to wry bursts of humor. This belies a Haldeman that Washington came to know over the years: the loyal, unquestioning gun to the president's gate, a tough guy always in command.

Haldeman puts forth the idea that he was handicapped throughout the entire affair because he was not a lawyer. He did not see that what was supposed to be a political containment operation after the Watergate break-in was actually an illegal conspiracy.

By his account, Haldeman was surrounded by lawyers, the White House who plied every move to protect the selves. He particularly singled out Mr. Nixon, Ehrlichman, Colson and Dean.

An analysis of the Haldeman material shows that he is drawn on the printed words, public testimony of the Watergate era. He cites, in phrases or by direct quote, previously released transcripts, Watergate committee reports, grand jury hearings on the tapes and other general material from public testimony.

A careful reading shows that among the other works in which he builds his narrative are: Fred Thompson's "At the Point in Time"; Dean's "Blitz Ambition"; Woodward and Bernstein's "All the President's Men"; and Colson's "The Way We Were." He also takes to Mr. Nixon's televised interview last year with Mr. Frost.

MYSTERIES

Haldeman does not prefer to give the definitive Nixon Watergate story. He says he recognizes that the public never knew the entire story and that many mysteries remain.

Now 51, Haldeman received prison sentences of from 2 1/2 to 8 years for his part in the Watergate cover-up. Late last year, Judge John Sirica reduced Haldeman's sentence to 1 1/2 years. He has been serving that sentence at Lompoc, Calif. Haldeman will be eligible to parole on June 21, a year to the day after he entered prison.

His description of other aspects of his relationship with Mr. Nixon is as surprising, too. He says Ehrlichman always was like the Watergate twins, inseparable and in tandem. But in his book Haldeman clearly tries to show that Ehrlichman was going his own way, and more than willing to let Haldeman hang alone.

Haldeman also is notably silent on important unresolved questions about the Nixon administration. One of these has to do with the role of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's confidant, of whom there is hardly any mention.

There have been innumerable books and analyses of the Nixon administration. There will be more. Mr. Nixon's own memoirs are scheduled for publication this spring.

Haldeman, like Ehrlichman, was one of the strongest Nixon defenders before their criminal trials. Both have undergone public changes in attitude. On like Mr. Nixon, to date, Haldeman now says he understands that the Watergate cover-up was an illegal obstruction of justice.

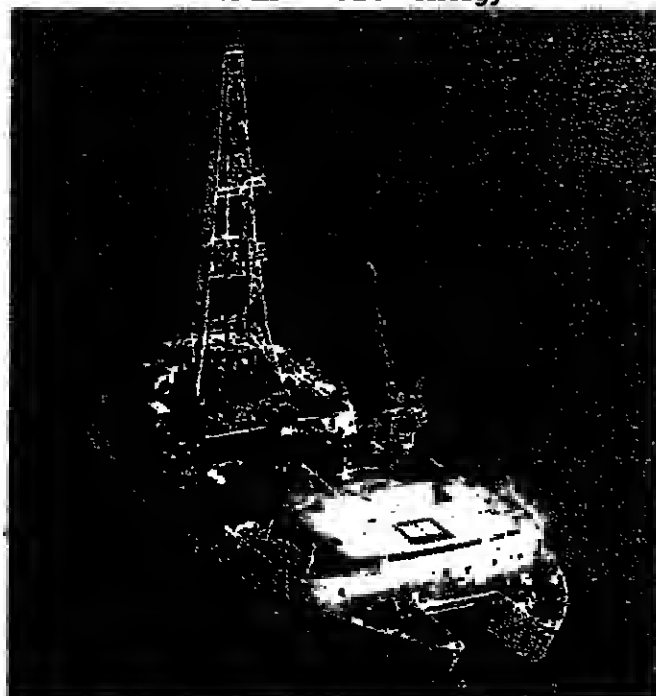
Despite his disillusionment, he says he is still proud of his White House service and still grateful for the opportunities that Mr. Nixon gave him.

Yet, he also says, "I have paid a terrible price for this privilege."

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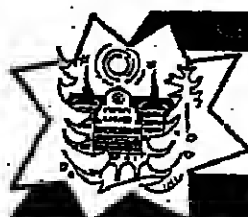
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Eagles to Arabia

The only part of the Carter administration's proposed package of aircraft sales to the Middle East that would alter the balance of forces there is the sale of 80 F-15 "Eagle" fighters to Saudi Arabia. In making that proposal the administration is gambling that the immediate political benefits would outweigh the long-term military risks. To Israel's fears that these potent long-range interceptors would be used against it in a future war, the administration responds that the sale would make renewed war less likely. Our hunch is that the administration has made the right decision.

There is nothing worrisome about the two other parts of the package. They are, for Israel, 15 additional F-15s (to supplement 25 already purchased) and 75 advanced multi-role F-16s, and for Egypt, 50 F-5 lightweight interceptors. This would make certain that Israel will continue to have much the best air force in the region. It would enable Egypt to begin replacing its aging force of Soviet fighters without significantly augmenting its ability to go on the offensive.

But F-15s would give Saudi Arabia, for the first time, the ability to destroy aircraft far from its own borders. Such a range is necessary, even within Saudi Arabia, to protect widely dispersed oil installations and cities. But it worries the Israelis, who fear that Saudi F-15s could then attack their aircraft almost anywhere in the region. They worry that the Saudis, bystanders in previous Arab-Israeli wars, may grow combative as they grow more capable of combat.

The Israelis also worry that the Saudis might in a moment of tension transfer their F-15s to other Arab states, in violation of American restriction. That worry, at least, seems unwarranted; as the world's most sophisticated combat aircraft, the F-15 requires a formidable array of ground equipment and is not easy to fly. Even pilots who might master it could not handle its weapons systems without scores of hours in expensive ground simulators. And it would be virtually impossible to train other nations' pilots in Saudi Arabia without American and Israeli detection.

The first Eagles would not reach Saudi Arabia until 1981, and they would not be operational for another year or so after that. Until then, the deal could be halted, as it would be if there were a drastic change of direction in Riyadh.

But the present orientation of the Saudi leaders is important to both foreign and domestic interests of the United States. Their country's vast oil reserves are crucial to American long-term energy planning, and they have used their dominant influence within OPEC to keep oil prices from rising rapidly. Although they have their doubts about the way President Sadat has gone about trying to make peace with Israel, their financial support for Egypt's ailing economy has not wavered, and it is doubtful that he could survive politically without it. For all these reasons, the administration sees a close relationship with Riyadh as essential. It feels that it must respond to the Saudi fears of potential attack by radical Arab states, especially Iraq, which lie behind the request for F-15s. And it believes that a refusal, signifying distrust, could cause the Saudis to modify some of their policies in undesirable ways.

Israeli fears of F-15s in Saudi hands are understandable. But with or without shipments of Eagles to Riyadh, Israel cannot hope to remain indefinitely superior to its potential enemies in all forms of military power. Their combined resources are simply too great. A better road to security lies in the peacemaking process that began with President Sadat's trip to Jerusalem and the Carter administration seems right in calculating that the proposed aircraft sales can contribute to that process by strengthening a moderate Saudi regime.

The administration's decision to wrap all the sales into an all-or-nothing package is a shrewd tactic to overcome the predictable resistance in Congress. If the sales make sense individually, their joint presentation will be diplomatically as well as politically advantageous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia's Settlement

The first reports of the terms of the agreement suggest that it is fully within the six principles laid down as conditions for British acceptance of a settlement successfully by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. (former Prime Minister Harold) Wilson when in office in 1964, subject to the elections being held successfully.

It said that in British terms the present Rhodesian Parliament is illegal, so the interim government will be illegal also, and the British government will have urgently to decide what to do in Westminster.

The road ahead for the new regime in transforming Rhodesia into Zimbabwe is long and stony after all that has passed. Britain must smooth it as much as lies in her power.

—From the Times (London).

The main spotlight now falls pitilessly on (British Foreign Secretary) Dr. David Owen in London. True, his attempts to sabotage an "internal settlement" are no longer so blatant. He may even, under pressure of public opinion, be seriously engaged in the impossible task of trying to bring the achievements of the Salisbury negotiations within the multilateral ambit of the Anglo-American plan—after the requirements of the mutually hostile outside terrorist leaders, the Marxist "Front-line Presidents," the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations have been met.

Meanwhile, in effect, he goes on mobilizing the world against the true and peaceful leaders of the Rhodesian peoples and against the implementation of any agreement they may nevertheless succeed in reaching, however democratic. Now that an internal settlement seems so close, all this is even more obviously a flagrant violation of self-determination, human rights and British and Western interests. Salisbury must now be the point of application of British and American support and guidance.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

U.S. Planes to Mideast

The U.S. administration's announced intention of selling fighter aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt shows how deeply enmeshed Washington has become in the delicate process of negotiating a Middle East peace settlement. Indeed, the sale, which has still to be cleared by Congress, has as its main aim the support of this diplomatic mediation. The policy has its risks, but there is a logic behind each of the three sales and

in the overall strategy which if successful may buy time for continuing negotiations.

It goes without saying that the sale of aircraft on this scale will in the end make the Middle East a more dangerous place and increase the chances of war if peace negotiations fail. The unpredictable aspect of these arms sales is Israel's reaction. If Israel reacts in character, there is a risk that Mr. Begin will dig his heels in and resist... making concessions to Mr. Sadat... but if the tactic of selling aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Egypt is successful, it will have the welcome effect of gaining time for the U.S. to ease negotiations through a difficult patch.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Human Rights Swept Under Carpet

At the Belgrade European security follow-up conference, the Soviets are obviously determined to resist any attempt to refer to the human rights question in the final document. It is not clear precisely what Moscow's motives are in pursuing its present stonewalling tactics, but the result seems likely to be that the conference will have to end with a simple communiqué stating that it will reconvene at Madrid in 1980. And there apparently still exist apologists for this type of diplomatic exercise who maintain that such an outcome would be "a disappointment but not a fiasco."

Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

A Strong America

The legalities of the Somali-Ethiopia dispute are nothing. We are approaching the climactic moment at which the Soviet Union becomes the first nation of the world.

So far, since 1945, there has been a balance of power, but while America has spent recent years in self-analysis and agonizing about the wickedness of war, the Soviet Union has been building nuclear submarines.

The old American lead in weapons has shriveled, not least because Carter threw away his strongest card, the B-1 bomber. But while there is still a rough military balance, Soviet morale and resolution are much greater and it can now undertake adventures that would have been unthinkable seven years ago.

The United States has been a better ally, and truer friend, to countries like ourselves than anyone was entitled to expect. We must now hope for a resurgence of the Truman quality—calm, unshakable commitment to centralizing every show of aggressive Soviet strength. We need a strong America the way we need blood.

—From the Daily Express (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 17, 1903

NEW YORK—The city was treated to a remarkable electrical display last night. A thin coating of ice had been formed by the sleet on the third rail of the elevated railroads, and the progress of every car was accompanied by vivid flashes which illuminated the sky like searchlights. The flashes were of all colors of the rainbow. Elsewhere it is feared that the present cold wave may seriously damage the Florida orange groves.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1928

OXFORD, England—Because the World War to end war failed in its purpose, General E.D. Swinton, inventor of the tanks, declared to an audience here his opposition to England participating in any future disarmament conference such as those of Washington and Geneva. "The world is much more ready for war at the present time," he said, "than for peace, and such being the case I don't think that England should consent to any disarmament."



An Open Letter to Chairman Brezhnev

PARIS—Doubtless you will write at this time, but please be reassured: this is not one of those unfriendly letters with which you are so often bombarded. No, my purpose is to give you some practical legal advice on the subject of how to deal with dissident Soviet citizens who leave your country, whether they be Jews or just plain Russian intellectuals. Comrade Brezhnev, you will be astounded at the simplicity of my plan, and the beauty of it is that President Carter won't be able to criticize your government in the slightest, for you see, my method consists in having the Soviet Union adopt the United States Internal Revenue Code.

I'll bet that it never occurred to you that once a Soviet citizen resided abroad you could still require, under stiff criminal penalties, that he file a Soviet tax return on his worldwide income. Instead of waiting your time, having your citizens behave as they leave the country, thereby opening yourself to criticism from the U.S. government and Congress, why not borrow the American system, which is to harass them after they set up residence abroad. And, yes, Comrade Brezhnev, it's perfectly legal!

To show you where you have been going wrong, let me give you an illustration. Under your present system, if a Jew wants to leave the U.S.S.R., you give him a hard time before he can get the necessary papers, and you charge a fee to reimburse the state for the educational benefits he obtained. And of course American senators accuse you of denying human rights, imposing "hard taxes," and committing other egregious offenses. But these same senators have invented a more ingenious, foolproof way of harassing American citizens who leave the country. They let them leave freely, then tax the hell out of them once they are abroad.

The Tax Code

If you adopted the U.S. tax code, you could, for example, require Solzhenitsyn to file a Soviet income tax return and report all his worldwide income. Wouldn't that be wonderful, Comrade Brezhnev? You may ask, what happens if Solzhenitsyn renounces his Soviet citizenship? This loophole has also been closed by the U.S. tax code, in which section 877 provides that former citizens are subject to income taxation for 10 years after they give up U.S. citizenship. All you have to do is to make a finding that Solzhenitsyn gave up his citizenship to avoid Soviet income tax. That's easy. Who's going to disagree? Solzhenitsyn doesn't like your finding, he can appeal to the Soviet Tax Court that you can set up on the U.S. model. The rule of law, as we say in America.

You may now ask, "But how can I enforce such provisions?" Here again you need only borrow from the U.S. code. We have thought of everything! First of all, you can set up Soviet Internal Revenue offices in all major foreign countries, the same way that the U.S. has IRS offices in Paris, London, Frankfurt, and Rome. You should send your best investigators to these outposts. Imagine having a perfectly legal way to pry into the lives of your expatriates! Just as the Americans do, you could audit the books and records of your dissidents, require them to appear before your agents, produce bank statements and explain what each trip or lunch was about.

Imagine that, Comrade Brezhnev, if you adopted the U.S. code tomorrow your agents could officially audit Solzhenitsyn even in Vermont! Oh, can't you just see the look on the face of the traitor when your revenue representative shows up at his farm! And he thought that by moving to America, he was under the protection of the American legal system. What a fool! The legality is on your side, Comrade Brezhnev, for the U.S. tax code has been approved by the U.S. Supreme Court. It's all constitutional, as we say.

To summarize, Comrade, here is my foolproof plan:

- 1) The U.S.S.R. immediately enacts into law the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, mutatis mutandis.

2) You set up in all major foreign countries an Internal Revenue Office.

3) You negotiate tax treaties with the U.S. and other Western countries providing for mutual assistance in enforcing the tax code. The U.S. could hardly refuse to negotiate such a treaty with the U.S.S.R. since your law will be identical to theirs!

4) You can make the new tax code retroactive to 1977, if you hurry, and I'm sure you can hurry.

5) You need not worry any

more about hiring propagandists to justify your new code. All you have to do is to get someone to translate the statements of our distinguished U.S. Senator William Fulbright, who has explained that U.S. citizens abroad are champagne-guzzling, drink-wrecked, astrolving debauchees.

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, I have the feeling that you will weep with joy when you realize that this is the ideal solution to the problem of Soviet dissidents, and the best of it is that President Carter will have to shut his big mouth, for all you will have done

is to imitate the American tax system.

You may be wondering why some of your associates didn't suggest this solution themselves. The answer, I suspect, is that your colleagues were raised on Marxist-Leninist doctrine. The American Congress is guided by the philosophy of a famous chief justice who said, "The power to tax is the power to destroy." This beats Lenin if you apply it well.

The author of this open letter to Brezhnev prefers to remain anonymous, perhaps in fear that he will be accused of helping Mr. Brezhnev with the plan.

Opening to China

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—History buffs are rubbing their hands at the prospect of the inside memoirs of the Nixon years: The End of Power, by H.R. Haldeman, The Prodigal Son Returns to Power, by Harry Dent, and RN—the \$75,000-word, 1150-page testament from the former president—to be followed next year by the corrections of Henry Kissinger.

Before the deluge, let me put in what I have learned about the most important foreign policy move of the Nixon era: The Opening to China.

The intermediary was President Yahya Khan of Pakistan. Soon after taking office in 1969, President Nixon put out a feeler via Secretary of State William Rogers, who visited the Pakistani president at his home in Lahore on May 24. Rogers planted the first seed of U.S. interest in meeting the top leaders of the People's Republic of China.

Two months later, Nixon used the occasion offered by the Pacific splendor of the moon walking astronauts to continue on around the world, repeating his China signal to Yahya Khan in Lahore on August 1. Flashing it again through President Nicolas Ceausescu of Romania the next day in Bucharest.

Caution

But the approach was met with caution. A year went by, and Nixon met with President Khan in the oval office on Oct. 25, 1970. The Pakistani, Nixon knew, was planning a visit to Peking in three weeks to discuss forgiveness of Pakistan's debts

to China. He asked Yahya Khan to transmit a message direct to Chou En-lai: Would the Chinese be receptive to a visit?

According to a diplomat who accompanied President Khan on this Peking journey, the Pakistani leader put the Nixon message to Chou one afternoon in mid-November and received no encouragement. Chou replied he would discuss it with Chairman Mao that night.

Next day, Chou gave Khan this message for Nixon: "We welcome the proposal from Washington for face-to-face discussions. We would be glad to receive a high-level person for this purpose, to discuss withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan."

Chou added to the Pakistani leader, by way of thanking him for his role, this comment from Mao: "This is the first time that a message from a head of state was sent to a head of state through another head of state."

Even Chou En-lai was surprised at Mao's decision. Writer Edgar Snow had spoken with Chou earlier that week, and was struck by Chou's gloom at prospects for better Sino-American relations. However, after Snow submitted his interview to Chou for correction, the writer speculated that the change in Chou's opinion may have had something to do with Yahya Khan's visit, which we now know it did.

Upon his return to Islamabad in Pakistan, Yahya Khan told his chief foreign affairs officer, Sultan Khan, to cable the message in code to their ambassador in the United States, Agha Hilaly for

transmission to Henry Kissinger at the White House. Nixon had asked the Pakistanis to bypass the State Department for security reasons.

When Kissinger saw the message, he was thunderstruck. He took it to Nixon that night. How to handle China's suggested purpose—to discuss withdrawal of forces from Taiwan? The ingenious solution: accept the welcome, ignore the "purpose." Hilaly called Yahya Khan in Islamabad, who called in Peking's ambassador there, Chang Teng, who passed the Nixon response to Chou En-lai. For seven months a dozen messages traveled this route (Nixon-Kissinger-Hilaly-Khan-Chang-Chou-Mao) until Kissinger arrived in Peking on July 9, 1971, to set up Nixon's visit, with the news broken by Nixon the following week.

Why the secrecy? The universally accepted reason, which Nixon and Kissinger memorably underscored, is that the Chinese demanded secrecy so that the United States would not embarrass them with the Soviets. A Pakistani who was on the spot suggests otherwise: that Yahya Khan told Chou En-lai that the element "purpose" in the United States would object to the meeting. The Chinese—who would have been delighted to embarrass the Soviets—accommodated the U.S. desire for total secrecy.

Curiously, the most carefully planned detail of the Nixon visit was the inclusion of adviser Kissinger, and the exclusion of Secretary Rogers, at the meeting with Mao. Up to now, that has been assumed to be a last-minute shuffle. But in a Jan. 13, 1972 memo to H.R. Haldeman, advance man Dwight Chapin transmitted Kissinger's plan for the meeting with Mao: "The President, Dr. Kissinger, 1 Kissinger alone."

"Kissinger says the President agreed to his sitting in on this meeting," Haldeman's handwritten reply: "...I guess you have to go ahead on basis of K's instructions."

Where are they now? Hilaly, busy with direct talks, lives in Pakistan; ex-diplomat Sultan Khan, teaching and writing, lives in Washington; Yahya Khan, long under house arrest, is now freed and retired; Chang Teng is now Peking's ambassador to Bonn; Mao and Chou are gone; Rogers, who was in at the start, is practicing law; Kissinger, who was in at the close, is commenting, banking and writing; Nixon is about to publish, and Sino-American relations are not quite as promising as when this cast of characters left the stage.

Letters

Overseas Taxes

While I have not seen the full 78-page report on taxation of "Americans working overseas," your Page 1 story on Feb. 9 states that the report found the "relatively low foreign tax burdens" of Americans working abroad striking, and that perhaps "less than 10 percent" of Americans working in foreign countries are subject to income taxation. It might be part of the explanation.

A more pertinent (and probably much larger) part of the explanation must be that European governments generally and the British government specifically are less dependent on income tax than the American government. Excluded now from consideration, and apparently excluded under the Riforma bill, are taxes paid to foreign governments by means of VAT, property tax (rates) and other similar taxes on expenditure.

TEEA (Tax Equity for Americans Abroad) has made this point to the GAO team, directly to the Treasury, to the President and the Congress. Isn't anybody listening?

ROBERT W. WORCESTER, Co-chairman TEEA (UK), London.

Lemming Waldheim

Although the phenomenon of the lemmings' collective suicide has been known and observed for a long time, nobody has come up with a satisfactory explanation. It is equally impossible to understand the West's collective suicidal behavior, such as delib-

erately ignoring the situation in Somalia, closing their eyes to constant violation of human rights by the Soviet Union and Cuba, favoring terrorist groups opposed to peaceful transition in Rhodesia, suppressing evidence about Idi Amin's atrocities which remain locked up in Chief Lemming Waldheim's desk.

The last world war could have been avoided by timely countermeasures against aggression. Is history going to repeat itself?

J. HAHN, Lisbon.

Germany's Surplus

Your editorials repeatedly criticize West Germany for its surplus position in international payments, most recently in the Feb. 7 issue. In your reporting you omit comment on the basic balance, which recorded a deficit of 4.2 billion marks in 1977.

The basic balance, which excludes short-term (mostly speculative) capital movements, is considered the true indicator for a country's payments position. Considering this, it is a distortion to put Germany in the same rank with Japan. Moreover, Germany is not in a surplus position vis-à-vis the United States where Japan runs a stable surplus. Germany is actually contributing to the correction of international imbalances through its interest rate policy and expansionary fiscal policy. Misinterpretation of these facts does not serve anybody's interest in the long run.

JOHANN W. VON MALLINCKRODT, Dusseldorf.

A Look At the Mess In Somalia

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—It is a pity that the leader of Somalia has unattractive a record, but it is a pity that he has no hiding behind. It is unquestionably true that for several years he collaborated gratefully with the Soviet Union. The Soviet military advisers he now nouns were honored guests in his country. Much of the military hardware he disposes of was manufactured in the Soviet Union or in the satellite countries. A it is true that President Siad took advantage of the chaos in Ethiopia to encourage Somali irredentism in Ogaden where is now being humiliated by Ethiopian arms, or rather was to, to all intents and purposes Soviet operation. Nevertheless, few observations:

1. Is it tactically the opinion of the western powers that he derides disputes around the world be settled by the preponderance of Soviet arms? The question who rules in Ogaden is one which reasonable men may differ. But isn't our toleration of existing situation on the order suggesting that where there is a territory over which there is a contention, that nation which succeeds in ingratiating itself to the Soviet Union will prevail? A generation-old tension between Chile and Peru on the quest of the northern border something which will only be settled as the Soviet Union decides who side to back?

2. The widespread notion that the Soviet Union betrays Ethiopia because of the quality of its leader, Colonel Mengistu, is plausible up to a point. There would appear to be a question that Colonel Mengistu properly qualified. He is cruel the point of sadism. He is ruthless. He knows and uses the Marxist catechism with apparent difficulty. He is deluged at the prospect of upset the regional peace, and his mavericks on the West are distinguishable from those Qadhafi or Amin.

3. Newsweek quotes an aide of Siad as saying it most closely: "The Soviets can now the day when they will cut the oil supplies and the routes of the Western world." In his interview with Arnold Forster, President Siad, he sure, with self-evident notion, appears to exhibit a strategic sense than anyone Washington has recently seen. "How," the ubiquitous and inparably shrewd de Borchgaskes asks, "do Western oil supplies, oil routes fit into this Soviet destabilization plan?" Siad's answer: "By product of the appeasement in the producing areas. Markets will get there. They will be the next Soviet target after the Horn of Africa. Because the United States is sitting on its hands, the Soviets confident they can move up it timetable."

4. One does not need to go to read Admiral Mahan to get the point. The Red Sea is a properly named. The flow of oil from the Gulf east to S. proceeds by the force of the Soviet Navy. The reconstructions of a naval base in Bona is for the Soviet Union, in opinion of some military analysts something of a redundancy given what they already have, or is ready access to.

But Siad is correct: The last is plain, that what the Soviet Union wants, the Soviet Union gets. The Soviet Union guarantees the entrance to the Indian Ocean as decisively as Gibraltar does makes the Mediterranean Sea. If Iran, Saudi Arabia, West Germany, the French, and the British permit the forthright invasion of Somalia proper, Soviet strategists will wonder what for where, under what circumstances, will stand in its way?

5. And a word about Cuba. It is, rather sweet, in a way, to the Soviet Union is turning up future responsibilities over to a little client despot in the Caribbean, rather like getting a little boy sit on your knees at turn the steering wheel of the car. It seems a very long time ago that someone thought to ask: What business have the Cubans in Africa? And if the answer is that is none, what are we going to do about it?

The bipartite answer to the first question when it was asked was: None. To the second answer appears to be: In a talkation, we shall recognize Cuba with it, encourage Cuban relations with it, and sing its praises at its diplomatic exchanges. For Siad. Now he recognizes it should have struck with Moscow.

West German Trade With U.S. in Surplus

WEST GERMANY, Feb. 16 (AP)—West German trade with the United States today showed a surplus, according to a report from the Federal Statistical Office.

Intervention Light as the Dollar Drops

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The foreign exchange market today showed a sharp drop in the dollar, but intervention by the Federal Reserve was light, according to a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The dollar fell sharply in the afternoon following a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that the Fed had not intervened in the market.

Many currency dealers in Europe indicated that the market was currently being guided by the belief that the recent monetary policy in Paris, Basel and Bonn would lead to a weaker dollar.

As a result, the dollar fell sharply in the afternoon following a report from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that the Fed had not intervened in the market.

The dollar's previous record low against the franc was set in Jan. 3 and 4 during the height of the New Year currency crunch.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar reached a record low of 1.8910 francs before rebounding to 1.8970 francs.

The dollar also depreciated against the French franc, sterling, pound, lira and the Belgian franc.

But against the yen the dollar lost only 55 points at 240.10 yen.

London dealers asserted that the Japanese authorities will have a "terrific time" tomorrow trying to maintain that level for the dollar.

surplus amounts to about \$55.9 million after a deficit in 1976 of some \$1.5 billion. The dollar fell about 12 per cent against the mark last year.

In announcing the figures, the Federal Statistical Office said exports to the United States rose 28 per cent in 1977 to 11.9 billion marks, or about \$8.6 billion.

Imports of American-manufactured products and materials to West Germany fell 3 per cent to 11.04 billion marks, or about \$8.3 billion, the office said.

The share of U.S. products in overall German imports was almost unchanged at 7.3 per cent in 1977, according to the figures.

West Germany and the United States disagree over strategy for improving the economies of the major Western nations.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other German officials claim the United States has overestimated Bonn's ability to fire up other Western economies.

Today the Bonn government sought to downplay the rift, terming it "an exchange of opinion among friends."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a radio interviewer that good relations with the United States remained "the foundation of our freedom."

West German newspapers quoted Genscher as saying that the public row with Washington was one of the major topics of yesterday's Cabinet meeting in Bonn.

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As Dow Hits Low for Year Gloom and Doom on Wall Street

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (WP)—With so much bad news currently bedeviling the stock market, the big surprise may be that stocks have not plunged even more steeply.

While the market yesterday hit a new closing low for the year with the Dow Jones Industrial average finishing the day at 781.89, down nearly 70 points from the start of 1978, there seems to be resistance to a further substantial slide.

"We don't seem to have panic selling and there's even some nibbling of stocks on the buy side," commented Jacques Thieriot, Smith Barney's Harris Uppan, first vice-president for trading.

"There's also a lot of cash around and some of it is being committed—but not in any activist fashion yet," he added.

"One of the largest positives is that there is so much negativity," Mr. Thieriot observed. "So many people feel we are bordering on the end of Western civilization. And when you get an attitude like that which permeates thinking, I construe that as a positive, simply because those people are wrong. History shows things go to extremes. And the more rabid the pessimism gets, the nearer you are to some turnaround."

Just to catalogue some of the market's current woes:

• The coal strike which has gone on so many weeks that it is now beginning to hurt factories and threatens to close down entire industries like automobiles if prolonged much longer.

• Weakening consumer demand as reflected in both auto sales figures and January retail sales.

• Some early warning indicators which are flashing a recession or at least abnormally slow growth later in 1978. Industrial output in January registered the sharpest decline since March, 1974, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

• A more worrisome inflation outlook as reflected in recent price surges for crude materials and intermediate stage processed goods.

• The prospect of greater oil imports in the first quarter because of the coal strike, an enlarged trade deficit as a consequence, and a weaker dollar.

In fact, the dollar this week is at its lowest level since the start of 1978.

And a seemingly pervasive lack of investor confidence in the Carter administration's ability to get anything accomplished, exemplified by the stalemate on energy legislation and the immediate congressional resistance to the administration's take-it-or-leave-it tax cut and reform package.

And at the opening of a two-day Conference Board meeting on the financial outlook yesterday, the pessimism was palpable.

"Rarely have so many common stocks appeared so reasonably relative to the assets, profits and dividends of the issuing companies—by historic standards of course," noted Harold Ehrlich, chairman of Bernstein-Macaulay Inc., a financial advisory firm.

"At the same time, however, rarely have serious observers of Western society been more troubled by uncertainties during a period of relative peace and prosperity, such as we are experiencing."

Mr. Ehrlich predicted that "if the weakness in our financial markets continues much longer, the confidence of consumers and businessmen could become depressed enough to touch off a deflationary spiral," which, with accompanying increased unemployment, "could spark widespread demands for a change in our economic system."

However, the Bernstein-Macaulay chief said he personally believed that the market would bottom with the dollar, which could happen soon, but would "not ensure another bull spree shortly thereafter."

Worth a Total of \$20 Billion

Japan and China Sign Trade Agreement

TOKYO, Feb. 16 (WP)—In a major trading deal demonstrating its eager search for new industrial markets, Japan today signed a \$20-billion, eight-year trade agreement with China.

It will mean a near doubling of the normal trade between the countries over the first five of the eight years and is their first long-term agreement since World War II.

Each nation is to buy \$10 billion worth of goods from the other. Japan will sell heavy equipment, entire industrial plants, construction material and equipment, and technology to China. In return, it will buy oil and coal.

Negotiated in a series of meetings over the past six months, the agreement was approved at a ceremony in Peking by a delegation of Japanese businessmen and by Chinese government officials.

Their communiqué stipulated that the agreement must result in equal benefits for each country and that the exact prices of goods sold will be determined later.

The agreement is regarded by analysts here as an important milestone in the increasingly close Japan-China relationship that has grown up since diplomatic relations were resumed in 1972.

Although the two governments are still quibbling over terms of a new peace and friendship treaty, the trade agreement is of more importance in terms of immediate economic benefits.

It gives Japan a foothold in a major industrial market at a time when its own heavy industries are running far below capacity and when it fears many of its exports are going to be gradually shut out of Western markets by protectionist forces in both the United States and Europe.

The sale of heavy construction equipment and whole industrial plants is expected to give a big shot in the arm to Japan's steel industry, which is operating at about 70 per cent of capacity, partly because of fierce resistance to exports to the United States.

Economists here believe the agreement represents a major move by the new Chinese leadership to build from scratch a new industrial base.

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Stocks Slump on Bearish News

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (HT)—Bearish signals from the economy and fears of additional credit tightening by the Federal Reserve drew the blame for the stock market's steep plunge today.

The Dow Jones Industrial average slumped 8.40 points to 783.29. It was down 7.88 at 3 p.m.

About 1,030 issues showed losses, with about 375 higher. Volume totaled 21.57 million shares, compared with 20.17 million yesterday.

The Commerce Department said housing starts fell by 29 per cent in January, and late yesterday the Federal Reserve reported a 0.7-per-cent decline in January's industrial production.

Adding to investor worries was the national coal strike and its adverse effects on the economy, analysts said. Although Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said bargainers have set a deadline of tomorrow to reach a settlement in the 73-day old strike, there were no indications today that any progress had been made.

Another factor weighing on the market were predictions by some money market analysts of more stringent measures to curb the recent growth of money supply in an effort to prevent a climb in the rate of inflation.

The Federal Reserve said after the market close basic money supply rose by \$900 million during the latest statistical week while the larger measure grew by \$2.4 billion.

Among other factors weighing on the market was the dollar's continued decline in world currency markets.

Some growth stocks were under pressure. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 255, Burroughs 1 3/8 to 80 and Digital Equipment 2 1/2 to 39 1/2. Actively traded Weyerhaeuser surrendered 7/8 to 29, following announcement yesterday it may cut 1,000 jobs over the next year.

Massey-Ferguson topped the list, losing 1 1/2 to 45 1/2.

Big Bank active, easing 1/8 to 31 1/4. Analysts said in a published report the company's financial problems may be worse than expected. Earlier this week, it omitted its dividends and said preliminary estimates showed a loss of about \$38 million for the first quarter.

Among other active, American Telephone eased 1/8 to 80. The stock gained 3/4 yesterday on a dividend boost.

Technique, the NYSE's biggest percentage loser, fell 1 5/8 to 8 1/4. The company said in a letter to shareholders 1978 earnings will be significantly below the \$2.45 a share earned in 1977.

Campbell Soup dropped 1 to 32. The company said its earnings were only slightly above last year's. International Harvester, posting an earnings decline, fell 3/8 to 54 1/8.

It moved up 1 3/8 to 24 5/8. The company repeated a statement made last week that it could not explain the stock's activity.

U.S. Output and Retail Sales Hit by Coal Strike, Weather

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—A national coal strike and severe winter weather hit the U.S. economy hard in January, inflicting some of the heaviest losses it has suffered in years, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

The board's monthly industrial production report said output of mines, factories and utilities dropped 0.7 per cent, the largest monthly decline in 34 months.

Retail sales fell 3.1 per cent, the biggest drop in more than 13 years.

With the bad weather continuing into February and the unsettled coal strike expected to bring major factory shutdowns soon, the statistics were a particularly bad omen.

They also augured badly for President Carter's prediction in his economic message to Congress last month that the first six months of 1978 would be the better half of the year for the economy.

Mr. Carter had proposed countering an expected second half weakness with a \$24.5-billion tax cut.

The Federal Reserve Board said the drop in industrial production—which had increased 0.3 per cent in December—reflected widespread absenteeism, shorter working weeks and supply disruptions in January.

It said additional inhibiting factors were the coal strike and a cutback in the assembling of new cars due to attempts by dealers to reduce stocks.

It was the first fall in industrial production since August and the steepest since the 0.9-per-cent slump in March, 1976.

But the figures were still 4.8 per cent up on production in January, 1977.

The drop in retail sales followed an increase of 0.6 per cent in December and left sales at a seasonally-adjusted level of \$98 billion, according to Commerce Department figures.

It was the largest drop since the 3.9-per-cent fall in October, 1964. Sales remained 7.8 per cent ahead of a year earlier.

EEC Closes Study Of Japan Crystals

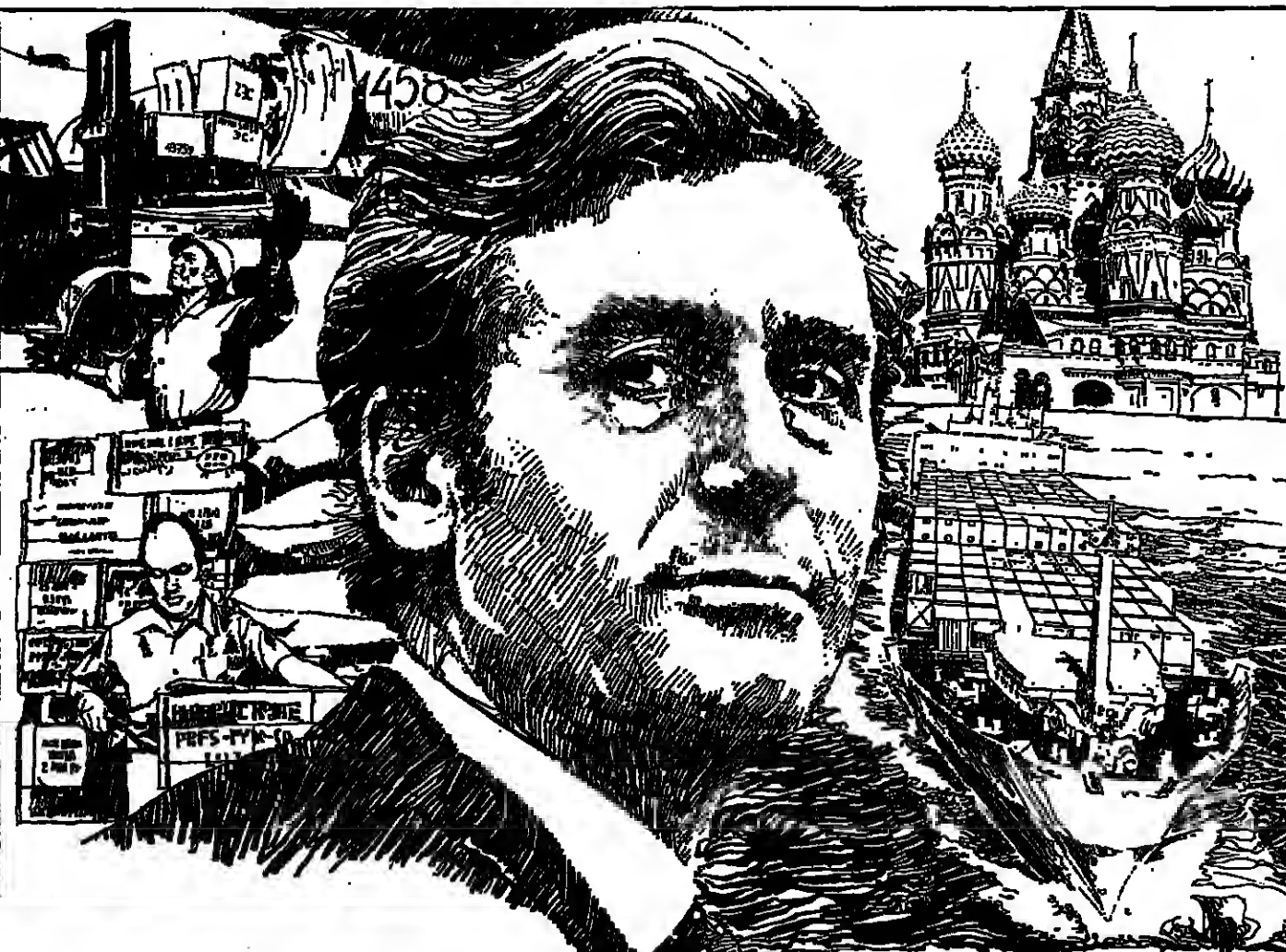
BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Common Market Commission has closed anti-dumping procedure involving Japanese-made piezo electric quartz crystals, a Commission spokesman said today.

He said Japanese exporters gave satisfactory guarantees which enabled the Commission not to impose any countervailing measures. He declined to say what the guarantees amounted to.

Finland Devalues Mark by 8 Per Cent

HELSINKI, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The Finnish mark was devalued by 8 per cent today and Premier Kalevi Sorsa's five-party center-left coalition government said it would hand in its resignation to President Urho Kekkonen tomorrow.

The devaluation, Finland's third in less than a year, came after Norway's 8-per-cent devaluation of the krone last Friday.



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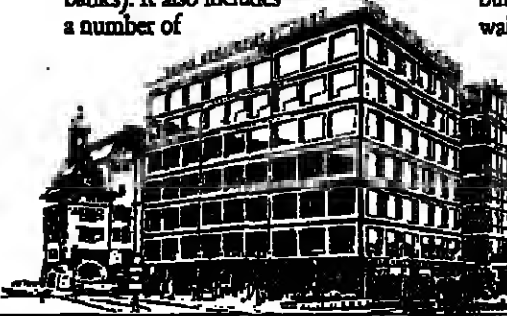
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Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, new head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva. Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



Massey Seen in Difficulty

TORONTO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Financial analysts feel Massey-Ferguson Ltd. has more serious financial problems than they thought.

Industry officials and U.S. and Canadian analysts were "shocked" late Tuesday when the company omitted dividends on its common and preferred shares and said the Jan. 31 fiscal first quarter had a loss of about \$38 million.

A year earlier, the company earned \$3.1 million, or 3 cents a share.

"The loss was four times greater than anyone expected," said Tony Acri, an analyst at Gardner Watson Ltd., a Toronto securities firm. Another analyst said no one even imagined preferred share dividends would cease.

Viking Resources International N.Y. N.A.V. as at 31-1-78 \$20.58 (D.F. 46.66).

Information: Viking Resources International N.Y. N.A.V. as at 31-1-78 \$20.58 (D.F. 46.66).

C: Consolidated.

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| Stock | Yld | Sis. | Chrg | | — 12 Month — Stock | Sis. | Chrg | | — 12 Month — Stock | Sis. | Chrg | | | | |
| y In 5 | P/E | Totals | High Low Quot. | Close | High Low Quot. | y In 5 | P/E | Totals | High Low Quot. | Close | y In 5 | P/E | Totals | High Low Quot. | Close |

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|----------|-----|-----|---------|-----|------|----------|-----|
| Welding | 10% | 11% | Eberline | 5% | 5% | Lincoln | 20% | 20% | Sheridan | 6% |
| Interfer | 2E | 9-16 | EconLab | 19% | 20% | LogeTrn | 7% | 8 | SevenUp | 24% |
| radiation | 6 | 6% | EIPesE | 17% | 12% | MadsGE | 16% | 16% | Shawmi | 28% |
| new media | 10% | 10% | | | | Major R | 1 | 3-16 | SmorTI | 28 |

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